

BY R. F. MEYERS,

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From the Legislative Record.

SPEECH OF

HON. B. F. MEYERS,
OF BEDFORD COUNTY,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, March 5, 1864, on the bill to provide compensation for losses sustained from rebel raids etc.

The legal views which I hold, in connection, as I believe, with this side of the House, in regard to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Washington, which it is sought to incorporate in the bill now before the House, were so clearly and fully expressed the other evening, by my friend from Luzerne, (Mr. Hakes), that it would be a work of supererogation for me to restate them at this juncture of this discussion. But, sir, it may not be altogether improper, or unopportune, to add a few thoughts to the able and elaborate argument of the gentleman to whom I have just referred.

The resolution of the gentleman from Washington speaks of the rebel invasion, which occurred last summer, as having been superinduced by "connivance and encouragement" on the part of citizens of this Commonwealth. Now, I submit, Mr. Speaker, whether such "connivance and encouragement" as is alluded to in this resolution does mean "aid and comfort" to the enemy? And if it does not mean "aid and comfort" to the enemy, does it not mean "treason"? And if it means "treason," why do not the gentlemen who say that they have knowledge, or that they are induced to believe, that this rebel invasion was superinduced by the "connivance and encouragement" of citizens of Pennsylvania, make information before the proper authorities, and have those persons whom they say they believe to be thus guilty, prosecuted for treason according to the laws of the country?

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Luzerne omitted, in his discussion of this question, one thing which ought to have been referred to. I have reference to that clause of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, which declares "that no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature." Now this resolution proposes to erect a board of appraisers, and to confer upon them the power of trying persons for "disloyalty," which, if it means anything, when applied to our form of government, must mean "treason." It is proposed, then, by this resolution, to confer upon this board of appraisers the power of trying treason and attainting of treason—a power expressly prohibited by the Constitution of Pennsylvania from exercise by the Legislature of the State. It is attempted to invest a creature of the Legislature with a power which is denied to the Legislature itself. Hence, Mr. Speaker, I take it that this resolution is clearly in violation of the Constitution—that it is in derogation of the fundamental law of the State, and that we, the members of this House, having taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania, will violate that oath by voting for the resolution of the gentleman from Washington.

I do not intend, sir, as I said before, to argue this question from a legal point of view. The impolicy of adopting this resolution at this time, should weigh as heavily against it as its unconstitutionality. If you pass it as it stands, you say to the world that the people of Pennsylvania are what you call "disloyal;" you say that there are persons here in sympathy with the rebellion; you say to the British Parliament—you say to the *Congress* of France—that there are people here who, by their "connivance and encouragement" of the rebellion, superinduced the invasion of Pennsylvania by the rebel army. My friend from Chester (Mr. Smith) spoke of casting odium upon the State, when we undertook, some weeks ago, to investigate the condition of the military camps about this city. It was said by my honorable friend that Pennsylvania would be disgraced if it were to be acknowledged that our soldiers had been neglected by the military authorities of the Commonwealth. Now I submit to the gentlemen on the other side of the House who took that position then, whether it would not be better now to think about this matter of "casting odium upon the State of Pennsylvania."

But, I suppose, Mr. Speaker, that it is not expected that I should make an argument upon this resolution, or upon the bill before the House. That does not seem to be the order of these discussions. General Politics seems to be in command whenever we assemble to consider this resolution. It has been said that this debate has taken a very wide scope—has been of a very rambling character. There is no doubt about it. It has gone into the very deepest shoals of political devility—if I may use the expression.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the meaning of the term "loyalty"? Webster accepts the definition of Cicero, who says that it is "fidelity to a prince or sovereign, a husband or lover." Our friends on the other side of the House have no doubt looked at this definition of the word, and they imagine that the President of the United States, to whom they say we must be "loyal," is the Prince of darkness, or the King of Dahomey, because of the peculiar tendency of his measures towards a certain color.

Then, as to "fidelity to a husband," although I do not know that Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has married this nation, yet the other side of the House, by the tenor of their argument, would have us believe that he has. I have no doubt, that after a while, when the present President of the United States comes to "shuffle off this mortal coil," it will be a test of "loyalty" as to whether the people of this nation will sacrifice themselves upon his tomb, as the Hindoo widow is required to do, in order to follow her husband to the funeral pyre of her husband. [Laughter.]

Then, again, as to "fidelity to a lover," there is hardly a member upon this floor who will say that the President of the United States is a lover of this nation. Some of the gentlemen on the other side might say so, but hardly in good faith.

Bedford

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they might say it by way of a joke, in imitation of their great chief at Washington.
 But, to look at this matter seriously, the gentleman from Washington undertakes to define the word "loyalty." He says: "While I am on the floor, I will say that my ideas of loyalty are these: that a man shall support and defend the Constitution of the Union at all costs and at all sacrifices."

Now I would just ask the gentlemen on the other side of the House, whether they are willing to defend this Union at all hazards and all sacrifices? I have no doubt they will answer in the affirmative. But, let me ask them whether in a certain event, they would be willing to lay aside their prejudices to support this Union? Suppose that the people of the Southern States now in revolt against this Government, would signify their willingness to throw down their arms and return to their allegiance to the government, subject only to such penalties as may be inflicted upon them by Congress under the Constitution, would the gentlemen on the other side of the House be willing to receive them? [Cries of "yes," "yes."] Would you be willing to receive them without making any qualification or bargain in regard to the institution of slavery? [No! No!]

That is the point Mr. Speaker, they are not willing to give up their peculiar notions in regard to the institution of slavery, to save this Union. I am willing, for my part, to yield every prejudice, every feeling I have upon that subject, in order to save this glorious Government of our fathers. But, the presses, the orators and the leaders of the Republican party, in Congress and out of Congress, have declared, over and over again, that the Union shall not be restored as it was—with slavery protected under it. Therefore, they are not "unconditional Union" men. They claim to be "unconditional Union" men. We are the unconditional Union men—we, who ask nothing but this—that the people in revolt against this Government shall throw down their arms and return to their allegiance. But the gentlemen on the other side of the House are unwilling to receive the Southern people back into this Union unless the institution of slavery be blotted out.

Now, I say, Mr. Speaker, that the true unconditional Union man is he who is willing and anxious that the people in revolt shall return to their allegiance to the Federal Government, and who will use every effort in his power to bring about such a result. He is a man who will impose upon them no conditions as to any of their State institutions not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. He who acts upon any other principle—who, for example, will permit their return to the Union only on condition that they yield up their negro slaves, abjure their State institutions and take oaths to support all the proclamations and vagaries of the President of the United States, past, present and to come—is plainly not an unconditional, but a conditional Union man. Such a man may shout himself hoarse in glorification of the war, he may sing unending hosannas to the President of the United States, he may bow down at the shrine of shoddy and worship the ebony idol of Abolitionism; nay, Mr. Speaker, he may even be an apostle of the new gospel of "Miscegenation;" but, sir, he is no friend of the Union—he is rather its insidious and implacable enemy. A satirist of the present day portrays the character of such a Union man very graphically and aptly:

"'Union' a man may cry at every word,
 With much less patriotism than other people;
 A crow's nest reeked a religious bird,
 Because it keeps a cawing from the steeple."

So it is with our friends of the other side. They are always cawing "Union!" "Union!" and yet they will not permit the Union to be restored, except upon their own peculiar theory.

Mr. Speaker, I shall not undertake to follow the devious windings of this debate; but certain references have been made not only to the Democratic party, of which I claim to be an humble member, but to the Democratic party of my own locality; and it becomes my duty to make some response to some of the aspersions of the gentlemen on the other side upon my party and some of my own personal friends. Sir, this discussion could not proceed without maligning even individuals—private citizens who have nothing to do with this bill and can have no claim under it. This debate could not proceed without dragging in the fair fame of some of the best men in the Commonwealth—without traducing men who are the peers in honesty, in honor and in patriotism of the gentlemen on the other side who slander them. I desire, sir, to make a simple statement in regard to the reference made by the gentleman from Dauphin (Mr. Alleman) to the "disloyalty" (as he expresses it) of my county. It seems that because two young men from Bedford county were captured by the rebel forces at McConnellsburg, and carried away by them, the whole county of Bedford is what the gentleman calls "disloyal." Now, Mr. Speaker, I will tell you a "plain, unvarnished tale;" I will tell you the whole truth, "nothing extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice."

Some time in June of last year, two boys from the town of Bedford, went to the town of McConnellsburg to visit some of their relatives. It so happened that the day after they arrived in McConnellsburg, the rebel forces (under Imboden, I believe) came to that place. At that time General Milroy was encamped near Bedford. The commander of the rebel forces at McConnellsburg at once supposed that these boys were spies, sent into his camp by General Milroy. Acting upon this suspicion, he arrested the boys and put them under guard. They attempted to escape. This made the matter so much the worse for them. They were put under still closer guard. When the rebel forces moved from McConnellsburg towards Mercersburg, these boys were carried away with them. One of the boys was put on horseback, and was left with the rebel forces near Mercersburg to guard a train of wagons. The Union forces, if they so denigrate them, for I believe the

gentleman from Dauphin is guilty of imprisonment of treason, and ought to be fined and imprisoned, according to the laws of the Commonwealth.

Mr. ALLEMAN. Will the gentleman from Bedford allow me to explain?

Mr. MEYERS. Certainly.

Mr. ALLEMAN. I preferred charges to Major-Gen. Schenck, and sent him to Schenck, and he imprisoned him in Fort M'Henry [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. MEYERS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman preferred charges against him to Gen. Schenck, and Gen. Schenck regarded the charges and the proofs so much that he liberated the man against whom the charges were preferred, without any trial at all. [Applause on the Democratic side.]
 The injustice that has been done to Henry J. Stahl, the editor of the *Gettysburg Compiler*, amounts to a perfect outrage. Sir, that man, instead of giving aid and comfort to the enemy by pointing out the place of concealment of Union soldiers, as charged by the gentleman from Dauphin, had secreted in his house, at the time of the rebel occupation of Gettysburg, a sick colonel of the Union army—and the only time that he went out of his house, whilst the rebel forces occupied or were near the town, (as there are affidavits on file to prove, and the gentleman from Dauphin can see them if he will go to Gen. Couch or to Gen. Schenck)—was when he went in search of a surgeon for that sick Union officer, and that, too, whilst the iron hail from the enemy's batteries swept the street along which he was compelled to pass. There are, also, on file affidavits showing that this patriotic Democratic editor, who is so harshly accused by the gentleman from Dauphin, was, when he passed the house in which it is alleged the Union soldiers were concealed, entirely alone. This ill accords with the allegation of the gentleman from Dauphin, that Mr. Stahl pointed out to a rebel officer the place of concealment of these Union soldiers. But the best vindication of the innocence of this injured man, is that he was discharged without even a hearing, and is at home to-day, in the town of Gettysburg, publishing true "loyalty" to the Constitution and the Union.

It seems to be the cue of gentlemen on the other side of this House to plead for mobs and mob law. They say that we must remember that the soldiers have had great provocation from mob printing-offices. Why, sir, the Democratic press is the best and truest friend of the soldier. When contractors defraud him, the Democratic newspapers expose them. When faithless officials clothe him in shoddy, Democratic newspapers compel them to give him comfortable uniforms. When the white soldier is deserted and the negro praised as his superior in valor, Democratic newspapers come to the rescue of the heroes of the Peninsula, Antietam, Shiloh and Gettysburg. My own office has been threatened, but never, so far as I am aware, by soldiers. I am glad to say that the soldiers have always been my friends. They have never attempted to destroy my property. Those miserable miscreants, those "war men" *par excellence*, who are howling the "On to Richmond" cry at home, and who will not enlist to fight the battles they would have others win—such men have menaced my property. But, I said to these men, "If you undertake to execute your threats, I will defend my property. There is the flag of my country above it; and if you dare to violate the protection of that flag, I will shout you down as I would any man who attempted my life." I give notice to gentlemen on the other side who are making this special plea for mobs and mob law, that the Democratic party asks no favor from them on that score. Their defence in the future is their determined will and their strong arms. Let them come: let them "rear-out!" Democratic printing offices; let them try to suppress freedom of speech in the Democratic ranks. If we must be put to the trial of the lex talionis, we are ready. Again, I say, let them come!

I was not astonished to hear what was said upon this subject by the gentleman from Dauphin—who is a military man, and in whose veins flows the fiery blood of youth, and who has fought his way—not to the capital of the rebel confederacy, but into the legislative halls of Pennsylvania—I was not surprised to hear such language from his lips; but sir, when the philosophy of experience, the culture of learning, and the wisdom and dignity of age, succumbed

Thought and Opinion.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1864.

to the madness of the hour, it was well worth our while to pause and ask, "Whither are we tending?" The gentleman from Chester, for whom I have very great respect as a member of this House, when speaking of Turks (Gen. Butler, I believe, was called a Turk in a poem which the gentleman read, said that he would like to have just such Turks in Pennsylvania. Well, now, I would just remind the gentleman that there is an old saying, and I believe a true one, that "One renegade is worse than ten Turks;" and, therefore I think that Chester county could supply the whole State. [Laughter.] But, Mr. Speaker, if that would not suffice, then I recommend to the gentleman a certain Brigadier Gen. Gantt, late of the rebel army, but later still of the army of Abolition stump orators.

Mr. SCHOFIELD. We have had him here. Mr. MEYERS. My friend suggests that we had him here. We had him here upon the motion of Republican members of this House. I did not know, when I voted to give him the hall, that he was still a rebel against the Constitution, as I found out after his speech, or I would not have voted as I did. Now, Mr. Speaker, if there is any difficulty about getting a Turk to do the business of that particular breed of persons in this State, I will just recommend to the gentleman from Chester, Gen. Gantt, who said, in a speech down South:

"I can tell you how we did a whining Yankee out in Arkansas a few days ago. He got to making too free use of incendiary language. Our boys took him in hand. They carried him where a convenient and friendly limb protruded from the body of a sturdy oak. They fastened one end of the rope to the limb, and the other around his neck and *elevated* him."

I think that Gen. Gantt would do very well for a Turk.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words more in regard to this question of loyalty. I believe there is another test of loyalty to which I have not referred, that is the one-tenth principle, lately announced by the great philosopher of the White House. It is to be, I have no doubt, a test of loyalty. One-tenth of the people who were lately in rebellion against this Government, are to have as much power, under this new principle about to be established by the President of the United States, as ten-tenths of the people in the loyal States that have never been in rebellion against the Government. Now, I have no doubt that gentlemen on the other side think me a very *coppery* "Copperhead" for talking in this style; but I will just beg leave to refer them to the opinion of some of the leading men of their own party. Henry Winter Davis, who is a very prominent man in the Abolition organization, and who is a candidate for the Vice Presidency at the next election of the Abolition party in my town, speaks of this project in language which I will read.—The question upon which Mr. Davis spoke arose the other day in Congress, in regard to the admission of a member of that body, elected from the State of Arkansas. Mr. Davis, on that occasion, used this language:

"I wish the House to understand that they do not merely pass upon the question, whether the gentleman who is the claimant has received so many votes, or whether somebody else has received so many votes; but they pass upon the question whether a small proportion of the small population of Arkansas shall send here a representative to help control the residue of the nation—whether they shall be entitled to send Senators to the other House of Congress—whether they shall be entitled to send electors for President and Vice President, possibly to turn the balance of the Presidential election."

Let the gentlemen on the other side lay that flatteringunction to their souls. Then Mr. Davis spoke further, as follows:

"Let me refer to the proclamation of Gen. Banks. I refer to it because dangerous doctrines are gaining a hold upon the public mind—in my judgment, touching the foundations of the Republic. No man has a greater regard for Gen. Banks than I have; but I shudder when I find that proclamation summoning the people of Louisiana under a declaration that martial law is the fundamental law of the State of Louisiana."

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is the one-tenth principle, delineated by one of the leaders of the Republican party. It is proposed (and we cannot be loyal, according to the argument of gentlemen on the other side, unless we agree to this doctrine)—it is proposed that one-tenth of those men who were lately in rebellion, shall have a voice in the election of the next President of the United States, equal to ten-tenths of the people of Pennsylvania. Now, will the gentlemen on the other side make us take an oath that we will support this proclamation of the President of the United States? Will they require that, before we can claim any damages under this bill, we shall swear to support such a proclamation as this? If the other tests of loyalty which they have spoken of are to be applied, I have no doubt this can also be applied with equal force and equal propriety.

Again, we must not only be loyal in our politics, but we must not be "disloyal" in our religion. I was amazed, the other day on taking up a newspaper and finding the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 WASHINGTON, November 30, 1863.

"To the generals commanding the departments of the Missouri, the Tennessee and the Gulf, and all generals and officers commanding armies, detachments and corps and posts and all officers in the service of the United States in the above mentioned departments:

"You are hereby directed to place at the disposal of Rev. Bishop Ames, all houses of worship belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in which a loyal minister, who has been appointed by a loyal bishop of said church, does not officiate."

It is a matter of great importance to the Government in its efforts to restore tranquility to the community, and peace to the nation.

that Christian ministers should, by example and precept, support and foster the loyal sentiment of the people. Bishop Ames enjoys the entire confidence of this department, and no doubt is entertained that all ministers who may be appointed by him will be entirely loyal. You are expected to give him all the aid, countenance and support practicable, in the execution of his important mission.

"You are also authorized and directed to furnish Bishop Ames and his clerk with transportation and subsistence when it can be done without prejudice to the service, and will afford them courtesy, assistance and protection."

"By order of the Secretary of War."

"E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General."

Then here is another:

"PULPIT ORDER."

HEADQUARTERS, NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, 1

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. All places of public

worship in Norfolk and Portsmouth, are hereby

placed under the control of the Provost Marshal

of Norfolk and Portsmouth, respectively,

who shall see the pulpits properly filled, by dis-

placing, when necessary, the present incumbents

and substituting men of known loyalty and the

same sectarian denomination, either military or

civil, subject to the approval of the commanding

General. They shall see that the churches are

open freely to all officers and soldiers, white or

colored, at the usual hour of worship, and at

other times, if desired, and they shall see that no

insult or indignity be offered to them either

by word, look or gesture, on the part of the

congregation. The necessary expenses will be

levied as far as possible in accordance with the

previous usages or regulations of each congregation

respectively.

No property shall be removed, either public

or private, without permission from these head-

quarters. By command of Brigadier General,

E. A. WILD.

Comment is unnecessary. Those orders speak

for themselves. They constitute the suppression,

the complete wiping out of freedom of conscience,

freedom to worship God according to the dictates

of our own hearts.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is another test of

loyalty which is applied now-a-days. When we

Democrats talk about the corruption of the

party in power, we are said to be "disloyal."

The fact is that our friends of the Abolition

party desire us to be mere "lookers on in this

political Vienna." Though we may see "cor-

ruption and bubble till it runs o'er the stew,"

we are to keep our mouths shut and not say anything

about it, because, forsooth, if we did, it

might bring disgrace upon their party. But if

we dare not speak, and if the penalty annexed

to this vague, undefinable thing called "disloy-

alty," is to be inflicted upon us for divulging

our knowledge in regard to the corruptions of the

Administration, then let the members of the

party in power speak. We will use them as our

mouth-pieces. Gen. Francis P. Blair, a shining

light in the late "Republican" party, spoke,

but a few days ago, in Congress, to the following

effect:

"The Navy Department courted investigation,

but not so with the Treasury Department. A

more profligate Administration than that of the

latter never existed in any country; the country

was redolent with the fraud and corruption of

the agents. Again and again permits to trade

were sold to the highest bidder. And recently

in Baltimore a permit was given to a notorious

blockade runner, whose vessels had more than

once been seized. If Mr. Chase's friends had

thought these things could not be proved, they

would doubtless have voted for an investigation."

Mr. Speaker, I have but a few words more

to say in regard to this matter of "loyalty."

Freedom of speech is denied us, as well as free-

dom of the press and freedom of conscience,

under the innumerable tests of "loyalty," set up

by our political opponents; and inasmuch as

the honored name of Thomas Jefferson has been

used here by gentlemen on the other side of the

House, I would refer those gentlemen to what

Mr. Jefferson said in regard to the sacred rights

of which they would deprive the people. Mr.

Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, thus en-

umerated the great principles of our government:

"The diffusion of information and the ar-

raignment of all abuses at the bar of public

opinion; freedom of religion; freedom of the

press; freedom of person under the protection

of the *habeas corpus*; trial by jury impartially

selected; the supremacy of the civil over the

military authority." "These principles," says

he, "form the bright constellation which has

gone before us and guided our steps through an

age of revolution and reformation. The wis-

dom of our sages and the blood of our heroes

have been devoted to their attainment. They

should be the creed of our political faith; the

text of civil instruction; the touchstone by

which to try the services of those we trust; and

should we wander from them in moments of error

or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps

and regain the road which again leads to peace,

liberty and safety."

I commend the admirable sentiments of Thomas

Jefferson, in regard to these sacred and pre-

cious rights, to the consideration of the gentle-

men on the other side of the House. I candidly

believe, that in "moments of error and alarm,"

they have gone astray, and with Thomas Jefferson

I would advise them to "hasten to retrace

their steps and regain the road which alone

leads to peace, liberty and safety."

The gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Watson)

made allusion to the mob in New York

city—the New York riots. It was very unfor-

tunate, indeed, for that gentleman to allude to

those unhappy troubles, and it was still more

unfortunate for him that he placed all the re-

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.
JOHN PALMER, ASSISTANT.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1864.



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIS PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

LECTURE.

A lecture the proceeds of which, are to be applied to the beautifying of the Bedford Cemetery, will be delivered in the Catholic Church, Bedford, on Tuesday evening April 5th, by Rev. Ver. Thomas Heyden, subject "City of Rome."

This interesting and instructive lecture will be illustrated by a number of beautiful paintings and transparencies, and will prove a rich treat, as the able and accomplished author will speak from personal knowledge and observation. Admittance 15 cts. Children 10 cts. Tickets can be had during the day at the Banking House of Reed & Schell, Rupp, Shannon & Co., and at the Hotels and stores.

Borough Election.

Splendid Democratic Triumph.

The election for borough officers, on Friday last, resulted in a most signal victory for the Democracy. The Democratic majority on the vote for Judge of election (the test) is 181! Last fall Curtin had 1 majority—showing a Democratic gain of 19. The triumph is the greater inasmuch as certain men who have heretofore professed to be Democrats, permitted their names to be placed upon the Abolition ticket and did their best to disorganize the party. These men have been nursed and fondled and fed by the Democratic party. The very bread they have eaten for the past four or five years, has been placed in their mouths by Democratic votes. Their very political life was breathed into their nostrils by the Democracy, through which they have "lived and moved and had their being." But these miserable ingrates, forgetting how and by whom they were made what they are, with the basest and meanest ingratitude, and in the most cowardly and treacherous manner, have arrayed themselves against their political friends and struck the assassin's blow at the party they professed to honor and cherish. And now, we desire it to be distinctly understood that we are not endeavoring to "read" these men out of the party. They have saved us that trouble. They have placed themselves outside of the pale of the Democratic organization, and whilst with their own hands they have written down their names on the roll of infamy, they have also, by their own act, made known to the world that they are no longer Democrats, but Abolitionists. We have known for months that they were secretly plotting treason against the party; but we waited for the overt act to justify us in the denunciation of their guilt and shame. We call the attention of the Democrats of the county, to the names on the Abolition ticket, published below. Let the renegades be marked. The brand of Cain is upon them and they shall be known only in the future history of the Democracy, as the petty imitators of Judas, the betrayer.

It is but just that we should say, in this connection, that the name of H. Nicodemus, Esq., was placed upon the Abolition ticket, without that gentleman's consent. The 'Squire says he is a Democrat and can't be forced into a false position.

The vote stood as follows:	
Democrat.	Abolitionist.
Y. Steckman, 96 J. G. Minnich, 84	
Chief Burgess,	
Henry Reinhold, 100 Thomas M. Lynch, 80	
Assistant Burgess,	
Isaac Mengel, 103 H. DEPTBAUGH, 77	
Wm. Bowles, 97 Wm. Shuck, 83	
Councilmen,	
James Corby, 100 LEVI AGNEW, 79	
High Constable,	
U. H. Akers, 96 W. R. King, 83	
Auditor,	
S. J. McCaslin, No opposition	
Judge,	
W. F. Maon, 99 W. T. Chapman, 81	
Inspector,	
John J. Cesna, 98 J. R. Durborrow, 82	
Assessor,	
Joshua Mower, 95 H. Nicodemus, 80	
Assistant Assessors,	
N. J. Lyons, 98 John R. Jordan, 81	
A. W. Mower, 99 Samuel Shuck, 81	
Town Clerk,	
H. F. Irvine, 102 E. G. McMullin, 77	
Supervisors,	
Richard Sill, 100 D. F. Mann, 80	
John Miller, School Directors,	
A. J. Sansom, 93 R. MONAGHERY, 74	
John A. Mowry, 96 J. W. LINGENFELTER, 95	

The names above printed in small capitals are the renegade Democrats.

Harrison Township.

The Democrats of Harrison did well at the election. Joseph C. Miller was elected Constable over J. G. May, by a majority of 11. Mr. Miller makes an excellent officer and the choice of the people of Harrison could not have fallen upon a worthier man, or more deserving Democrat.

All Hail, St. Clair!

Glorious old St. Clair has surpassed herself. Just think of it! Eighty-five majority for the Democratic ticket in this township, which gave Abraham Lincoln 111 majority! Long live the conservative, peace-loving and law-abiding people of this gallant district. St. Clair is the "New Berks" of Pennsylvania. Read the following and ponder:

Judge,	
B. R. Henderson, D., 195	84 maj.
T. M. Blackburn, A., 111	
Inspectors,	
A. J. Griffith, D., 195	84 "
S. Clark, A., 111	
Constable,	
Amos Harbaugh, D., 194	84 "
M. Penrose, A., 110	
Supervisors,	
M. Miller, D., 195	84 "
J. Beckley, D., 196	85 "
S. Penrose, A., 111	
J. M. Smith, A., 111	
School Directors,	
Isaac Cuppet, D., 198	89 "
J. Griffith, D., 195	85 "
H. Beckley, A., 111	
V. Risinger, A., 110	
Assessor,	
H. F. Smith, D., 197	86 "
J. F. J. Oster, A., 109	
Assistant Assessors,	
J. Feaster, D., 194	85 "
J. H. Bowser, D., 194	82 "
J. Barefoot, A., 109	
D. Berkhimer, A., 112	
Auditor,	
John W. Crisman, D., 190	80 "
J. Blackburn, A., 110	

450 Majority!!

The returns from all the townships in this county, on the vote for Judge of election, shows a Democratic majority of 450. This shows how the people estimate Abolition promises and deceptions. In four of the townships the Democrats elected both inspectors. This is a gain on the vote of last fall of nearly 200. We say to our Democratic fellow citizens—well done for old Bedford! Let the light shine abroad!

Colerain and Snake Spring covered themselves with glory, on Friday last. The former gave some 60 majority. Our old friend, 'Squire Gump, had a close race; but the "Miscegenationists" couldn't quite come it. In the latter township, the Democratic ticket was successful by a majority of two to one. The ball is rolling. Keep it moving. Since writing the above we learn that there were only 16 opposition votes polled in Londonderry—the Democrats electing their whole ticket including both inspectors, by 62 majority. The Abolitionists have the ague in that quarter. Gov. Curtin's promises are about "played out."

Salary of the Co. Superintendent.

It will be seen by an advertisement published in our paper, that the Acting State Superintendent of Common Schools, has called a convention of the School Directors of the county, to meet in this place, on Saturday, April 24, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of increasing the salary of the County Superintendent. This convention has been called at the suggestion of a majority of the school-boards of the county. We have no doubt that the convention will vote in favor of an increased salary. This would only be just, inasmuch as other counties are paying much higher salaries than ours, and the salaries being paid out of the general school fund of the State, it is evident that we have thus far only been stinting ourselves, in order to contribute to the pay of the Superintendents of other counties. Besides the present high prices of everything necessary to the support of life, render it just as impossible for a County Superintendent to live upon the old salary, as for an editor to publish his paper at his former terms, or a hotel-keeper to board and lodge his guests at the rates of three years ago. We hope, therefore, that the salary will be increased.

Farm Machines.

Our friend, William Hartley, within the last few years has effected a wonderful change in the farming operation of Bedford county. On nearly every farm may be seen some machine of his selection and the most astonishing thing of all is, that in this "Age of Humbergs" we never hear complaints about his machines. But the remark is common among farmers, "If you want a good machine get it from Hartley."—His "Eureka Fodder Cutters" have saved the farmers hundreds of dollars this winter. His "Gum Roller Seeders" have greatly increased the grain crop of the county, and without the "Farmer mowing Machine," Many a Meadow would lie unshorn. The fragrant bloom unclipped. From all the information we can get, there will not be enough good mowers made this season to supply the demand, and as an evidence of the demand for the "Farmer Mowers," Hartley sold Fifty (50) of them last week to be used in Somerset Co. Farmers of Bedford County! secure these Machines NOW, your heads will be white before Machinery will be cheaper. You must have both mowers and grain drills so look out in time.

Mail Lettings.

We are authorized to state that the mail route from Bedford to Somerset has been changed, so as to go through Berlin, instead of directly through to Somerset, as heretofore. Persons wishing to bid for the route should make this alteration in the specifications.

GRADUATES.—We see by the Philadelphia papers that F. M. Marbourg and Philip Pensyl, of this place, graduated last week—Dr. Marbourg at the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Pensyl at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. We understand that they both intend locating in this county, and we heartily wish them success.

Speech of Hon. B. F. Meyers,

We publish the speech of B. F. Meyers, on our first page this week. To show how it is estimated away from home, we append the following from the Carlisle Volunteer.

AN ABLE SPEECH.—The speech delivered in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the 21 inst. by Hon. B. F. Meyers, of Bedford, we have read with infinite pleasure. It was on the bill to provide compensation for losses sustained from rebel raids, &c. The Abolition majority had attempted to attach an amendment to the bill which in effect excluded Democrats from its benefits. The amendment provided that "disloyal" persons should receive no compensation for losses, and an Abolition commission was to decide what constituted "loyalty." Of course no man was to be considered "loyal" who refused to swear allegiance to Abraham Lincoln and his treasonable Amnesty Proclamation, and approve of the doings of the traitors and thieves who now wield power in our State and nation. This was to be the test, and it was in opposition to this impudent and infamous proposition that Mr. Meyers spoke. And most effectively did he answer the Abolition conspirators, and expose their sinister and contemptible designs. Indeed, notwithstanding his speech was characterized by lofty patriotism and gentlemanly language, he literally skinned the supporters of the amendment alive, and proved, by incontrovertible facts, that the only "disloyal" men known in this State were the adherents of the administration. No wonder the Jacobin majority squirmed and wiggled under his scathing denunciations. They felt their guilt and cowered like spaniels when the mirror reflecting their treason and their villainies was held up to their view.

Bedford county may well be proud of her able, honest and incorruptible representative. Would to God we had more men like him—men of nerve and ability—in public positions, so that the interests of the people might be protected and the schemes of political gamblers exposed. This is Mr. Meyers' first session, but he has already established his character as a deep thinker and able speaker. He is the editor of that sterling Democratic paper, the Bedford Gazette, and when he returns home he will resume the editorial chair and comb the wool of the woolly heads.

200,000 MORE!

It will be seen by the following order from the "Executive Mansion," that the 500,000 men previously called for, are considered insufficient to "crush the rebellion." A draft of 200,000 more is ordered, making in all 700,000 men, asked for within the last three months! What has become of Curtin's promises, and the promises of all the Abolitionists from Seward to the Bedford Inquirer! How long will the administration ask us for our blood and money—to use a quotation worn threadbare by the Abolitionists—"Oh! Lord, how long!"

Another Draft Ordered.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 100.
The following special order has just been issued by the President:
UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, MARCH 14, 1864.
Grades to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide an adequate reserve force, all contingencies in addition to the five hundred thousand, men called for on February 1st 1864, the call is hereby made and a draft ordered for 200,000 men for the military service of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States. The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, election districts and counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies on former quotas. The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required in each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised. Voluntary enlistments and drafts will be made in each ward of the city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quota. The draft will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties, as now paid, will be continued until April 15, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
[Official] E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.

For the Gazette.

A CARD.

My name having been placed upon the Republican ticket for borough officers at the recent election. I take this method of stating that it was done without my consent. I desire it to be understood that I am a democrat, and am anxious to do anything that will prevent the success of that true and well-trying party of the Union.
H. NICODEMUS.
Bedford, March 21, 1864.

The People Awakening!

Democratic Progress and Victories in Harrisburg and Norristown.

Democratic Victory in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1864.
Editors Philadelphia Age: The Democrats have carried this city by over Two HUNDRED MAJORITY—a large Democratic gain.

Democratic Victory in Norristown.

NORRISTOWN, March 18, 1864.
To The AGE, Philadelphia: EDWARD SCHALL, Democrat, elected Chief Burgess of Norristown by one hundred and thirty majority—A DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF ABOUT THREE HUNDRED VOTES over last fall. Large gains on the entire ticket.

Democratic Gain in Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, March 18, 1864.
The Abolition majority here is reduced to fortyseven. Last fall it was one hundred and thirteen.

Democratic Victory in York.

YORK, March 18.—At the election held here to-day, Mr. Small, the Democratic candidate for Chief Burgess, was re-elected by two hundred majority. This is an increase of ninety over the election of last year.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Patriotic.

The following conversation occurred at the "Bedford Hotel" a short time since:

Willie—Good morning, Joshua—ready for the draft?

Joshua—Ready if my distracted country needs me—if she requires the sacrifice of my life—if the tottering edifice of our glorious Union needs to be cemented by my heart's blood—if it is necessary for my preservation to stride onward to victory over my dead body, then, sir, the victim is ready! With a hearty ready for any fate, and with a firm trust in Divine Providence, I shall, with a lively feeling of doing my duty, and nothing but my duty, march boldly on—to the collectors' office and pay my three hundred dollars.

This will be the answer of thousands, rather than enslave themselves to the "gangs" who control affairs at the Capitol. I would like to know whether this interference, vigilance and coercion will feed those who are hungry, give work to those who want work, and no man to hire: Honest people should seek out the aid of inevitable evils. The public patience is like a camel, on whose back the last atom that can be borne has already been laid, resistance is now our duty: the wide-spread spirit of disaffection against constituted authority is regarded as the most promising sign of the times; the people are truly aggrieved, but the main grievances have been heaped on them by a corrupt, base and bloody administration. Madmen like Chase, demons like Butler, mischievous demagogues like Seward, are the tyrants, the curses of the country, the destroyers of her trade. It is their infuriated perseverance in an unjustifiable, a hopeless, a ruinous war, which has brought the nation to its present pass. It is their monstrously oppressive taxation, it is the infamous "Proclamations"—the originators of which deserve impeachment and the scaffold if ever public men did—that have hung the mill-stone about the neck of our once glorious America.

But what is the use of talking? What chance is there of reason being heard in a land which has a lunatic for its nominal monarch, and an unprincipled debauchee the real ruler.

We believe fully that there is a judgment to come. If it were otherwise, it would be difficult to imagine how all the secondaries, who seem triumphant in this world, who break innocent hearts with impunity, abuse unmerited privileges, a scandal to honorable callings, who take the bread out of the mouths of the poor, browbeat the humble, and trample meekly to the rich and proud—are to be properly paid off in such coin as they have earned.

The "Good Book" tells us there is a place set apart for evil doers, and we hope the time is not far distant when they can enjoy the home promised them.

McClellan and Lee.

We have never alluded in these columns to the report that just after the battle of Antietam a clandestine meeting took place between Gen. Lee and Gen. McClellan. A certain Francis Waldron was the author of the story, which was so wholly incredible that we declined to give currency to it. A letter from Washington to the New York Commercial disposes of it as follows:

"The charge that Gen. McClellan had a secret interview with Gen. Lee after the battle of Antietam, has proved to be a fiction of a disordered brain. The persons who made the astounding statement is a Mr. Francis Waldron, a Marylander, who is a schoolmaster by profession, and who has, in years past, been somewhat addicted to drink. He has been in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms since Wednesday afternoon, but refuses to make under oath the statement which he has furnished for publication. He has also other stories of a marvellous nature, one of which is that he was for some time employed night and day by Secretary Chase in aiding in the preparation of a new financial scheme, which has no foundation in fact."

The New York Tribune, which first published Waldron's story, now announces that Waldron confesses that he was drunk when he told it. It is strange that those who repeated it and published it did not state at the same time that it was a drunken man's story, and therefore wholly unworthy of belief.—Phila. Bulletin.

Another Attempt to Mob a Democratic Newspaper Office.

On Monday, the 14th, another attempt was made by some rowdy soldiers of the 46th Pennsylvania volunteers, (the Shamokin company,) to mob the Office of the Northumberland County Democrat. A squad of them broke open the lower door and attempted to rush up stairs, but being met by a stern command to halt, they hesitated. While in this position their commander, Captain Caldwell, made his appearance, denounced the contemplated outrage, and ordered them to leave, which they did. The office was guarded by several citizens who had volunteered their services, and if the soldiers had persisted, some of them would have been killed. We advise the proprietors of Democratic newspaper establishments to keep arms on hand, and shoot down any lawless persons, soldiers or civilians, who assault their persons or attempt the destruction of their property. If the law will not protect them, they must protect themselves.—Phila. & Union.

ONE 25 CENT BOTTLE WILL CURE,

Chills and Fever or Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Dysentery or Billious Cholera, Rheumatism, Pain in the Kidneys or Bladder, Spine, Back or Head, Burns, Scalds or Poisonous Bites, Strains, Sprains or Bruises, Sore Throat, Influenza or Diphtheria, Swollen Joints, Lameness or Cramp. All of these complaints one bottle will cure. It will afford relief by a single application. Let every family keep it in their house, and use it when pain is experienced. A few minutes after its application the most severe pains will cease; it matters not what may be the cause of pain, relief will follow its use. Price 25 cts. per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

There are a great many people who are in the habit of taking pills, who erroneously think that the pills or medicines taken which produce the most violent discharges from the bowels, and cause excessive pain, straining and tenesmus, are the best pills to take. This is a great mistake. The gripping, straining, tenesmus, is the result of the impure and inert qualities of the medicines that are carried to the lower bowels, and there induce irritation, congestion and inflammation, hence follows straining, piles, and frequent false calls to the water closet. Avoid all such pills, and take Radway's Regulating Pills. Price 25 cts per box. Sold by druggists everywhere.

-MARRIED-

EGOLF—BEANNIGH.—On the 15 inst., by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Abraham Egolf and Miss Susan Beannigh, both of this county.

McDANIEL—WONDERS.—On the 17th inst., by the same, Mr. W. A. McDaniel and Miss Maria Wonders, both of this county.

WILSON—CRANE.—On the 22d inst., by the Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. Samuel L. Wilson, U. S. A., to Miss Mary M. Crane, of this borough.

-DIED-

KOONS.—On the 11 inst., Mrs. Rebecca, consort of Nicholas Koons, of Snake Spring township, aged 41 years, 4 months and 17 days. The deceased was a pious and good woman. She was possessed of a meek and humble spirit, and departed this life with a good hope through faith in Jesus Christ.

WELSH.—On the 13th inst., at Bloody Run Mrs. Camilla Welsh, daughter of George Leader of this place, aged 33 years, 8 months and 6 days.

The deceased was a pious and consistent member of the church during the last ten years of her life. She died in the triumphs of a living faith in Christ.

BIDDLE.—On the 13th inst., Caroline, daughter of George and Elizabeth Biddle, of Bedford Township, aged 8 years, 10 months and 4 days. Caroline was an interesting child, but was early called away.

"From adverse blasts and low'ring storms
Far favored soul he bore;
And with you bright angelic forms,
She lives to die no more."

RICHIEY.—February 24, George Winsfield Richiey, aged 10 years, 11 months and 13 days.

BIDDAL.—March 24, Missouri Biddal, aged 7 years, 5 months and 7 days.

MOWERY.—March 14th, Mr. John Mowry of Union township, aged 47 years, 6 months and 18 days.

MOCK.—March 14th, John Mock, of St. Clair township, aged 79 years, 5 months and 19 days.

"SWALLOW two or three hogheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable pleasant to take prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States, only by

JAS. S. BUTLER, General Agent,
Station D, Bible House, New York.

P. S. A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is One Dollar—post free.

March 25, 1864.—3m

USE NO OTHER! BUCHAN'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the only Reliable Remedy for all Diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. Try one box, and be cured. ONE DOLLAR A BOX. One box will perfect a cure, or money refunded.—Sent by mail on receipt of price.

JAS. S. BUTLER, General Agent,
Station D, Bible House, New York.

March 25, 1864.—3m

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

DR. BUCHAN'S English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid; by mail, on receipt of an order. Address:

JAS. S. BUTLER, General Agent,
Station D, Bible House, New York.

March 26, 1864.—3m

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Sugar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS!

To Soldiers and others wishing to increase their income is no better way of doing so at this time, than from the sale of our Watches. They are WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!

"Particularly valuable for officers in the Army and travellers."—Frank Leslie's, Feb. 21.
"Perfectly reliable and beautiful timepieces ever offered."—N. Y. Illustrated Times, Jan. 10.
"Very pretty and durable Watches for the Army."—N. Y. Army & Navy Journal, [Government Organ] Aug. 20.
"One of the oldest and most reliable houses in business."—Louisville, Ky., Journal, July 31.

MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS.

Being a Hunting or Open Piece or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch Combined, with Patent Self-Winding Improvement, a most Pleasing Novelty.

(ONE OF THE PRETTIEST, MOST CONVENIENT, AND decidedly the best and cheapest time-piece for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 karat gold. It has the improved ruby spring lever movement, and is warranted an accurate time-piece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, \$204. Sample Watches, in neat Morocco boxes, \$14.

SILVER WATCHES!

First Class Hunting Time-Pieces for accuracy of movement, beauty of material and above all, cheapness in price, these watches must insure universal approbation.

An imitation so faultless that it can hardly be detected by the most experienced judges. The material being of two metals, the outer one first quality Sterling silver, while the inner one is German Silver, it cannot be recognized by cutting or bending, engraving, making it, not only in appearance, but in durability, the best resemblance of SOLID STERLING SILVER existence.

The Sale of these Watches in the Army is a source of enormous profit, retailing, as they very readily do, at \$25 and upwards. Many hundreds of watches can be made in a single day by any one of ordinary business tact.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY! In heavy hunting cases, beautifully engraved, white enamel dial, and fancy out bands, in good running order, by the half dozen, \$72. Sold only by the case of six!

Upon receipt of two dollars, as guarantee of good faith, we will send watches by express to any part of the loyal States, collecting balance and settle the delivery. This ensures buyers against fraud, giving them their watches before payment is required.

Soldiers in the disloyal states must remit cash in advance, as the express companies promptly refuse making collections on such dangerous localities. Remember, Cash in advance from within the army lines in rebel states! We guarantee the safe delivery of all Watches, whether they are sent by mail or express.

HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers,
171 Broadway, cor. Cortlandt Street, New York.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the distribution of the fund arising from the sale of the real estate of the minor children of Ann Rebecca Harlestone deceased. The undersigned having been appointed auditor to make distribution of the fund above mentioned in the hands of John Alsip, Esq., the trustee authorized and appointed to sell real estate, amongst the heirs and creditors, &c., of said Harlestone, deceased, and creditor, &c., of said Harlestone, deceased, of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 13th day of April, next, at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where all parties interested may appear and be heard.

March 25, 1864. A. KING, Auditor.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL HAMMER, Deed.

tal Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used
to three times a week, through the win-
ter and spring, your horse will never get the
long fever, Colic or Bile. A few of these
powders will remove the worst cough,
any horse. Were owners of horses to
add a few of these powders every year, they
might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILK COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in in-
creasing the quantity of milk, and its im-
portance and value which should place
it in the hands of every person keep-
ing a cow. In fattening cattle, it given them
an appetite, lessens their hide, and makes
them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, such as, ulcers
in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from
a half a paper to a paper of these powders in
a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be
prevented or cured very speedily. By using these
powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by
S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

For Sale at the Drug Stores of Richmond,
Va.

\$75 TO \$150 Per Month.
THE LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE
Company want an Agent in each county, to solicit orders for their new \$15 Machine, with gauge, screw-driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or five large commissions. For particulars, terms, etc., enclose a stamp, and address
T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.,
Gen'l Agent for the U. States.
February 15, 1894—3m.

SHELLBARKS.
Forty Bushelsprime Shellbarks for sale at
Nov. 20.
CRAMER & CO.

WANTED.
100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Farquhar's CHEAP CORNER.
Glover seed, Flax seed and Timothy seed wanted at
Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER.
Come and buy your Clothing at
CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st.
Money saved by buying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.
Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS CHEAP CORNER.
Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.
Some Beautiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at FARQUHAR'S.
Just Received A Full Supply of Groceries.
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
August 14 the 1893

STATES UNION HOTEL,
606 & 608 Market St., Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. ALLMOND, MANAGER.
THIS Hotel is located in the very centre of business, and is in close proximity to all the respective places of amusement, which makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Philadelphia on business or pleasure, and the manager hopes by close personal attention to the wants of his guests to make it a comfortable home for such as may favor the Hotel with their patronage.
The terms have not been advanced, but still remain at the old rates of \$1.00 per day.
January 15, 1894—3m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Jan 22—6t

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.
This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.
Bedford, Jan. 22, 1894—1f.

Spring and Summer Goods,
JUST ARRIVED
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,
NOW OPENING.
His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS
ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
LOOK
TO YOUR OWN INTEREST
BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.
A LARGE LOT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,
AND VERY CHEAP,
form a part of my new stock.
SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.
All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, Feb. 26, 1894.

NEW GOODS AT THE New Bargain Store.

G. R. & W. OSTER,
Successors to A. B. CARR, have just received a beautiful stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
New styles Leather Prints, much admired. Beautiful Madras Prints, new Spring styles. Neat Striped and Fancy Shirting Prints. Beautiful Delaines—Fancy and Solid Colors.

Mohair Dress Goods.
Neat Plaids and in all desirable solid colors. Poplins, Cashmere Merino and Shepherd's Plaids, French Gingham, Cheap and Handsome. Beautiful Lancaster GINGHAMS, new styles. Balmoral and Skeleton SKIRTS, at prices to suit. Ladies Head-dresses and Nets, very hand some. White Ballardvale Flannels, to please the Ladies. Red, Grey, Striped and Plaid Shirting Flannels. Canton Flannels, bleached and unbleached, to keep warm.

GOOD GOODS AT SMALL PROFITS.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, Williamsville, Waterwist, Enterprise and other leading makes.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, Atlantic, Gile, Popper, Pocomtuck and others. Apron Checks, Table Diapers, Red Tickings, Cottonades, Denims and Shirting Stripes.

GLOVES AND FANCY CASSIMERES, at small profits.

SATINETTS AND KENTUCKY JEANS, a colors and very cheap.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, at old prices. Hats and Caps, every style and color, at low prices. Boots and Shoes, for men and boys, very cheap. Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmoral BOOTS AND SHOES, good and cheap, call and see them, they will speak for themselves.

CHOICE RIO AND LAGUAYRA COFFEE, Prepared Malt and Essence of Coffee. Extra Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEA.

SUGAR—A choice assortment. Extra Lovings and other SYRUP. Prime N Orleans and other Baking Molasses. Chocolate, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Camphor, Sweet and Castor Oils.

Amulet, Honey Dew, Pure Yellow Bank, Vine Sap Fine Cut CHEWING TOBACCO.

Also, best quality Natural Leaf and Congress TOBACCO.

Brooms, Wooden Pails and Fancy Reticule Baskets. Mackerel and Herring; Dairy and G. A. Salt. Together with 1001 other articles, all of which were bought at net cash prices and which we will sell on the same terms, at a small advance on prime cost. **Notice—Small profits and large sales.**

Terms—Cash, except by special agreement. Produce bought. Jan. 15, '94.

BEDFORD HOTEL.
The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home customers. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

Boards taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, January 15, 1894.

THE GREAT CAUSE.
OF
Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cts.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse: Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally: Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Send under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by addressing the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box, 4586.

ONE TWO HORSE WAGON, AND ONE SPRING WAGON FOR SALE.
At FARQUHAR'S Cheap Corner.
Bedford, January 29, 1894.

LADIES.
At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of **LADIES' DRESS GOODS,** suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.
NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire set.
Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

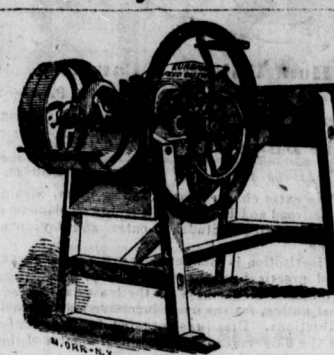
CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.
In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see.

C. N. HICKOK.
Bedford, January 16, 1893.

Locust Pins, Bark, &c.
The highest price will be paid in CASH for LOCUST PINS, BARK, &c., at Mount Dallas Station, one mile west of Bloody Run, on the Pike, by
A. G. ALLEN.
February 15—2m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
November 13, 1893—1y

Hartley's Column.



The great Europa Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands unequalled. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, farmers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted. Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."
Which is the BEST and EASIEST RUNNING MILL now made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store
OF
William Hartley.

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,
which is the heaviest and best planned Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who examine it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON
COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAF-
FLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRID-
DLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN
GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,
By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,
GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.
PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.
WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,
Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.
Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Fellos, Bows, Engineered Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones, Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,
the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.
the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,
BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,
FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS
Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequalled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING
Grain Drill;
This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1890.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA,
Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOWARD, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 6, 1893—1y

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants,
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.
PHILADELPHIA.
Jno. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr. 17, 1893—1y.

C. D. MCLEES & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS.
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1893—1y.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Crimmings &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street,
March 6, 1893—1y

Geo. Blymyer & Son.
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES,
AND
TIN WARE.

We are just receiving a fresh supply of everything belonging to our trade. We have

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
in great variety.

House builders furnished with goods at very reasonable prices.

We keep the best assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS, SHADES, &c.
and the best
COAL OIL IN TOWN.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
GEO. BLYMYER & SON.
Bedford, Feb. 26, 1894—1f.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PHILADELPHIA AGE.
1894.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY JOURNAL
PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNION THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

THE DAILY AGE,
which advocates the principles and policy of the Democratic party, is issued every morning, (Sundays excepted) and contains the LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS from all parts of the world, with carefully prepared articles on Government, Politics, Trade Finance, etc., and prompt editorial comments on the questions and affairs of the day; Market Reports, Current, Stock Quotations, Marine Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Theatrical, Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subject is of general interest and importance.

THE WEEKLY AGE.
is a complete compendium of the NEWS of the week, and contains the chief editorial, the prices current and market reports, stock quotations, correspondence and general news matter published in the DAILY AGE. It also contains A GREAT VARIETY of original articles, rendering it in all respects a first-class family journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Literary man, and all classes of readers. It has, in fact, every characteristic of a LIVE NEWS-PAPER, fitted for the Counting House, the Workshop, the Farmer's Fireside, and the General Reader.

TERMS.
DAILY. One year, By Mail, \$8 00
Six Months 4 00
Three Months 2 00
For any period less than three months, at the rate of 75 cents per month.
Seventy-five cents per month with an extra copy gratis for getting up the club.

WEEKLY. One year, By Mail \$2 00
Six Months 1 00
Three Months 60
For any period less than Clubs of 10 17 50
three months, at the rate of 20 30 00
Seventy-five cents per month with an extra copy gratis for getting up the club.

PAYMENT REQUIRED INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly will be sent gratis to any address, on application.

The Publishers of The Age could easily fill their columns with the unsought and most liberal commendations of the press throughout the country, but they prefer that it should stand altogether upon claims to public confidence, well known and established. They believe it has acquired this reputation by the candor, fearlessness and independence with which it has been conducted, through times of extraordinary confusion of ideas on public subjects, and latterly of almost unexampled public trial. It is now, and will be, as heretofore, the supporter of truly national principles, opposed alike to radicalism and fanaticism in every form, and devoted to the main tenance of good government, law and order.

The Publishers of The Age conceive that it thus renders peculiar services and has peculiar claims upon all men by whom its principles are valued, and who, by the proper means, look to promote and secure the Constitutional restoration of the Union. These can best show their sense of the untiring efforts of the publisher, in behalf of this great and unparalleled cause, by earnestly sustaining this paper in all its business relations,

Address,
GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,
No. 430 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Tourman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Starvation within 5 mile of Broad Top Railway—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well recommended for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location, in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Decatur, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investment. Note: no obligation of any kind, that good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1893. O. E. SHANNON.

And Still They Come.
MORE NEW GOODS, just received at Sept. 18.
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS
CRAMER'S.
May 29, 1893.

CRAMER & CO.
Have just opened a very large stock of
Fall and Winter Goods.
Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1893.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
Twenty pieces—all widths, for sale at
Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John H. Devore, late of Colerain township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them to the undersigned.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Adm'r.
January 8, 1894.

Bedford Rail Road!!
FALL & WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
FARQUHAR'S TRAIN HAS ARRIVED
with a very large and well selected stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
TO SUIT THE SEASON.

LADIES, come and examine our stock of
DRESS GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
Some beautiful Balmoral, Woolen Hoods and Head Dresses. Latest style of SHAWLS, good Cloak Cloth, VERY CHEAP.

OVER 500 PAIRS OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
Consisting of Ladies' and Misses' Men's and Boys' Shoes and Boots of every style and variety, and as low in price as can be had in town.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Men's Wear
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS,
JEANS, AND
READY MADE CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS
No better place to buy an OVER COAT.

HATS AND CAPS in abundance.
Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Symps, Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, and a great variety of notions.

Remember "Cheap Corner for Cheap Goods."

EXAMINE OUR STOCK FIRST
J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana St., Bedford.
December 11, 1893.

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.
Over 4,000 in use.
Will manufacture Sugar in 30 minutes, equal to the best New Orleans, Evaporates, debarsates and finishes at one operation, is simple and easily managed. The only Sugar maker in use five years without a rival. We will guarantee the Cane more profitable than any other crop. For particulars inquire of J. H. Schell, Schellburg, where pure seed can be had, or of Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford Pa. Pamphlets furnished free at either of the above places.

Samples of the Syrup and Sugar may be seen at this office.

BLMYER, BATES & DAY,
Bed. 26, 1894—2m. Mansfield, Ohio.

DIVIDEND.
The President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one and a half per cent, on the capital stock of said Company payable on demand.

W. H. McDOWELL, Treasurer.
Chambersburg, Jan. 1894.

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES! Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER
and "LITTLE JOHN C." have just opened a new
FANCY DRY GOODS STORE,
at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &c.,
and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, &c.

TELEPHONE'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES, AND VELS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOD SKIRTS, JAWLEY SHIRT, FRONIS, &c., &c., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.
Bedford, May 8, 1893.

PUMPS!!!
I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg,
Aug. 1, 1893—3m

P. A. REED,
HAS ON HAND
AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS
A FULL SUPPLY
OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.
WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR
CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Bedford, Jan. 8, 1894.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Buff Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Light Green, Light Yellow, For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Boudoirs, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

UP A SAVING OF 50 PER CENT.
For 25 cts you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information, in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over old, (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by
260 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
September 25, 1893—6m.

Terrible Disclosures—Secrets for the Million.
A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADU MEUM, an original and popular medical treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual Disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADU MEUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. Stamps, or three copies for \$1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1893—1y

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
SADDLERY, BODIES AND HARNESS!
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, and everything usually in the saddle line of business. His work will be warranted as good, as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufacturing in Pittsburgh, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers. The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. Stal.

W. L. L. NIZ.
Bloody Run, Jan. 12, 1893.

Pension and Bounty Claims.
U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.
Bedford, Nov. 27, 1893—1f

UNION HOTEL.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid
LIVERY STABLE
is attached to this hotel.
[May 9, 1893.]

New Firm.</